

THE YALU RIVER

BY CYRUS C. ADAMS.

THE hostile armies have first confronted one another along the shores of Korea Bay. Much history has been written on these coast lands between Ping Yang and the Yalu River, and other chapters are to be added.

Observe the Yalu River in this pic-

ture. The Russians have moved thousands of troops across the Manchurian plain to the west bank of the river, have taken them across in junks and flatboats, and marched them southward on Korean soil to thwart, if they can, a Japanese invasion of Manchuria.

The lower Yalu is likely to be very important in the war. A photograph of it in time of peace would probably show a number of log rafts floating down the wide stream; for along its banks are the forests whose products are carried southward by the Yalu current to the sea-going junks which take them to market.

Near its mouth the Yalu broadens into a lake-like expanse, about twenty-five miles in length and from four to five miles wide. The heavy tides raise and lower its level by several feet at every flow and ebb. Steamers have seldom ruffled these waters above Antung, but sea-going junks ply up and down for thirty miles, beyond which point the river is navigable by smaller craft for about 130 miles.

There are no cart roads crossing the river where it narrows toward the north, but paths here and there come down to the banks. Most of the riverine territory is little developed, because it is the domain of almost impenetrable forests through which the sunlight scarcely reaches the waters of the river.

These Korean forests helped to fan the quarrel between the Japanese and the Russians, which finally burst into flame. Several years ago the King of Korea conceded the part of the forests lying along the river to the Russians; and their Manchurian woodsmen have felled a large quantity of the finest trees and floated the logs down to the junks that have carried them to the sawmills of Southern Manchuria. The timber is mostly pine, and nearly as good as our white pine. There is also an abundance of walnut, beech, oak, maple and other varieties, making the wood trade of the Yalu River very important in Eastern Asia. This forest concession helped to assure the certainty of war, but the wooded region

will not figure in the conflict, because it is no place for marching armies. Europeans who have visited it say that a half dozen yards on each side of the paths are the limits of vision.

Only the narrow river lands along the Yalu are settled, and that sparsely, but the river has for ages been the great water highway between upper Manchuria and the southern end of that country, where the Russian soldiers have been massing.

Setting foot in Korea, a very different scene is spread before the Russians from that of the dense forests to the north. They are looking over a plain extending far south, very fertile, and one of the best farming regions. It is broken by mountain spurs, which ex-

nected with these, the top chord holding the bridge up. The work was performed simultaneously from both piers, thirty-foot sections being built at a time. So carefully had the shore braces been placed that it was a simple matter for the shore piers to hold the immense weight of the steel frames. When sufficient steel shapes had been placed in position, travelers, higher than the towers, were erected at either end of the bridge. These travelers performed the same work as a derrick, the dozens of ropes suspending from them being kept busy lifting the steel frames from barges in the river to their proper places on the structure. Sometimes it would be necessary to hold one of these frames in

NEWSPAPER WOMEN OF THE FUTURE

Higher Grade of Work and Less Sensational Exploitations Will Be Demanded.

"Touching the sensational reporting formerly done by women, it may be said that such work has had its day," writes Elizabeth G. Jordan in the Ladies' Home Journal. "Women no longer go down in diving costumes, nor go up in balloons, nor fall in front of cable cars to test the practical working of the fenders. In justice to the women reporters who did work of that kind, it should be added that many of them—indeed, the majority of them—were good and modest girls, who accepted such assignments under protest, and only because the editor called on them for the work, and their living depended on their acquiescing. With the passing of the sensational specialists should be chronicled the decline of the woman's columns and the woman's departments. They, also, have had their day."

"To meet those and other changes, the newspaper woman of the twentieth century will be a new type, and much will be expected of her. She will be a well-educated, well-balanced, cool-headed and practical young person, with a body as carefully trained as her mind. She will know more about the English language than do most of her sisters of to-day, yet not a bit more than she will need to know. The newspaper woman of the future will have passed the experimental stake of her professional work. Concessions to her will be no longer made, excuses for her no longer accepted. She will be out of the ranks of the amateurs and in line with the professionals. She must stand or fall by the same tests as are given to the man at the desk beside hers."

WISE WORDS.

BY R. F. FREDERICKS.

An overlooked virtue in young men is that of keeping a promise.

A girl hasn't much use for a young man who attempts to kiss her and then quits.

There is neither profit nor pleasure in the companionship of men who think and talk lightly of women.

Avoid companionship with men who prate of their conquests, and who delight to talk continually about themselves.

Doubly endorsed notes and certified checks have taken the place of church connections in establishing credits and commercial relations.

Virtue is essentially a condition of youth. Old people do not lay claim to virtue; they insist that they have other exactions that must be lived up to.

The boy with curly hair seldom becomes anything more than the man with curly hair. He was, and is, only a plaything for the feminine sex.

If you must go into debt avoid your relatives and close friends. You will prevent arousing the hatred of the former and retain the friendship of the latter.

All the wisdom of the sages and the bitter experiences of centuries do not combine to convince some young men that there are really some things in this world beside gratifying personal pleasures.

Do not grope in the dark. Wait until you see some light. I do not care how faint the light may be, but let there be at least some light before making a move. It is just as hard to retreat in the dark as it is to advance.

Wars and Wars.

Two watchmen at the Treasury Department in Washington last evening were anxiously perusing the evening papers. One of them was skimming over the columns of war news, being deeply interested in the developments in the Russian-Japan situation.

"Bout time for another naval engagement over there in the Yellow Sea," he remarked.

The other was from Ohio, where the Foraker and Dick factions are engaged.

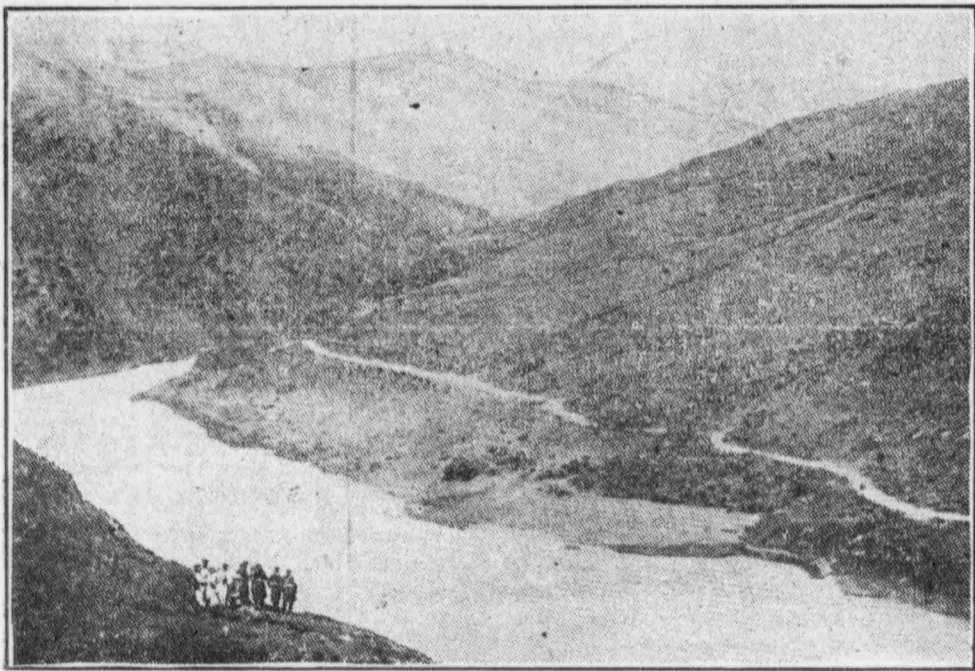
"I don't care a cuss about that war over in the Far East and the battles in the Yellow Sea," he answered. "What I'm anxious about is the war out near Lake Erie."

Tolstoi's Outdoor Life.

Still vigorous at the age of seventy-five years, Count Leo Tolstoi nearly every day either takes a ride on his favorite horse, goes for a walk under the linden trees with his daughter Alexandra, or, in company with his great wolfhound, tramps over the broad acres of the famous estate of Yasnaya Polyana. Tolstoi has long been an ardent out-of-doors man; in early life a hurdle rider of no mean accomplishments, a hunter, and an athlete; in later years a pedestrian, to whom twelve miles a day was an average walk, and to whom a day in the saddle was as nothing.—Outing.

Russian Fast Days.

Fast days in Russia are numerous. Besides the ordinary Lenten period, which, however, in Russia lasts forty-eight days instead of forty, they have three shorter periods of fasting—one of nineteen days in June, one of fourteen days in August and another of thirty-three days in November and December. There are in addition three single days of fasting.



Russians on the Yalu River.

—From Collier's Weekly.

tends to or nearly to the sea, but it is one of the few parts of Korea that may be traversed with comparative ease.—Collier's Weekly.

The Largest Cantilever Bridge in the United States

AIN Pittsburg comes to the front in the engineering world. This time it is the completion of the largest cantilever suspension bridge in the United States, and the second largest in the world, the largest being over the Firth of Forth, in Scotland. The American bridge is that of the Wabash Railroad, which spans the Monongahela River at Pittsburg. After two corps of engineers had figured out the measurements of the centre span with only the difference of 15-64th of an inch, work was at once begun upon the two large stone piers located on either side of the river. In order to provide for the great force to be placed upon the shore piers, two anchors, strong enough to support the centre span, were placed under ground at a depth of sixty feet, the arms being connected by solid steel frame. On top of each pier is a huge tower.

Extending from the top of the towers is the top chord, which has a rounded appearance, while the lower chord extends in a straight line from pier to pier. The struts, batter posts, eye beams, uprights, braces and the other structural steel shapes are con-

position for several days until the proper bolts or connections could be made. This, of course, made it necessary to have a jib upon the top of the travelers, thus facilitating the handling of the frames beyond those being held in place. It was the breaking of one of these travelers that caused the death of eight workers, the crane, bridge iron and men being precipitated into the water beneath.

Day by day this work continued, the travelers being advanced with the progress of the bridge until the last span was raised in place and found to fit exactly. It was a wonderful sight to witness these two long outstretched arms having practically nothing to hold them up.

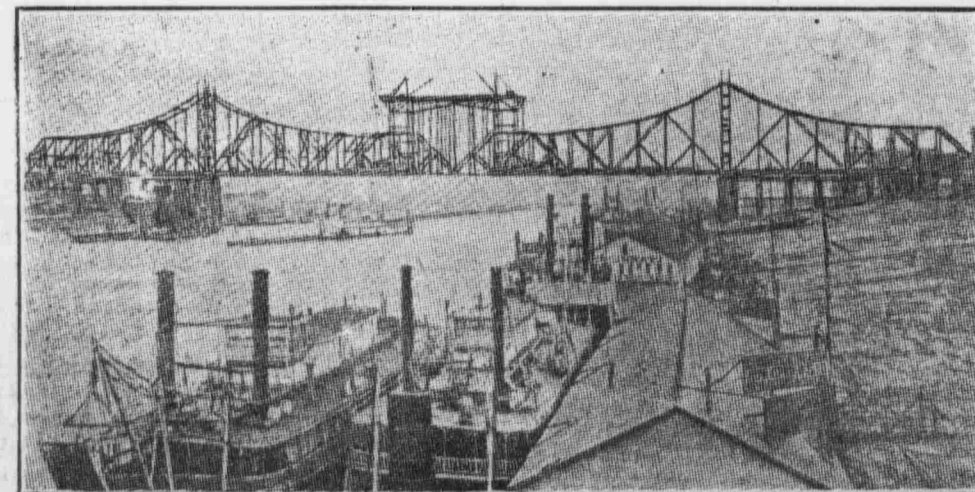
The centre span is 812 feet long and contains 7000 tons of steel, the total cost when completed being \$1,000,000. There is about 15,000 tons of steel in the entire bridge. Although the Firth of Forth of Scotland contains two channel spans 700 feet long, and two anchors 685 feet each, and is the largest bridge in the world, that of the Wabash is regarded as one of the finest specimens of its kind in the world.

Automobile Stage Line.

A joint stock company has just been formed to carry on an automobile service between Hochheim, a village of 1475 inhabitants, and the city of Erfurt, which is a short distance away. At first efforts were made to induce the Erfurt Electric Street Railway Company to extend its tracks to Hochheim, but, the company refusing, it has been decided to establish this automobile service.—Report of Consul Warner from Leipzig.

Each City's Odor.

A European writer has discovered that each city has its own peculiar odor. Paris is pervaded by a faint odor of charcoal. London smells of soot. The aroma of garlic greets the new arrival at Calais. Moscow has a perfume of its own, cranberries of peculiar pungency. St. Petersburg suggests old leather boots.



THE WABASH BRIDGE AT PITTSBURG.

Photograph Copyright 1904, by Chautauqua Photo. Co., Pittsburg.

Invested in Korea.
Americans have between \$10,000,000 and \$20,000,000 invested in Korea. Five millions are in very rich gold mines.

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AN EX-CHIEF JUSTICE'S OPINION.

Judge O. E. Lochrane, of Georgia, in a letter to Dr. Biggers, states that he never suffers himself to be without a bottle of Dr. Biggers' Huckleberry Cordial during the summer time, for the relief of all stomach and bowel troubles, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Flux, etc.

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Dr. Woolley has thousands of such testimonials, with permission to use them. A treatment with so many recommendations from Physicians and cured patients must be good.

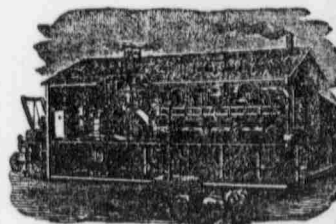
Dr. Woolley's Antidote has imitators, (as all good articles have)—perhaps you have tried some of them, but there is nothing like Woolley's. It has stood the test of thirty years. No man or woman who uses opium or whiskey in any form, or who has friends so afflicted should hesitate to write to

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